REPORT OF THE AUDIT OF THE FORMER CLAY COUNTY CLERK

For The Year Ended December 31, 2010



CRIT LUALLEN AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

AUDIT EXAMINATION OF THE FORMER CLAY COUNTY CLERK

For The Year Ended December 31, 2010

The Auditor of Public Accounts has completed the former Clay County Clerk's audit for the year ended December 31, 2010. Based upon the audit work performed, the financial statement presents fairly in all material respects, the revenues, expenditures, and excess fees in conformity with the regulatory basis of accounting.

Financial Condition:

Excess fees increased by \$24,257 from the prior year, resulting in excess fees of \$97,594 as of December 31, 2010. Revenues increased by \$384,461 from the prior year and expenditures increased by \$360,204.

Debt Obligations:

Capital lease agreements totaled \$2,352 as of December 31, 2010. Future collections of \$2,352 are needed to meet these obligations.

Report Comment:

2010-01 The Former County Clerk's Office Lacked Adequate Segregation Of Duties

Deposits:

The former County Clerk's deposits were insured and collateralized by bank securities.

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CRIT LUALLEN AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

The Honorable Joe L. Asher, Clay County Judge/Executive The Honorable Freddy W. Thompson, Former Clay County Clerk Members of the Clay County Fiscal Court

Independent Auditor's Report

We have audited the accompanying statement of revenues, expenditures, and excess fees regulatory basis of the former County Clerk of Clay County, Kentucky, for the year ended December 31, 2010. This financial statement is the responsibility of the former County Clerk. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on this financial statement based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, the standards applicable to financial audits contained in Government Auditing Standards issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, and the Audit Guide for County Fee Officials issued by the Auditor of Public Accounts, Commonwealth of Kentucky. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statement is free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statement. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

As described in Note 1, the County Clerk's office prepares the financial statement on a regulatory basis of accounting that demonstrates compliance with the laws of Kentucky, which is a comprehensive basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

In our opinion, the financial statement referred to above presents fairly, in all material respects, the revenues, expenditures, and excess fees of the former County Clerk for the year ended December 31, 2010, in conformity with the regulatory basis of accounting described in Note 1.

In accordance with <u>Government Auditing Standards</u>, we have also issued our report dated April 16, 2011 on our consideration of the former Clay County Clerk's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, grant agreements, and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with <u>Government Auditing Standards</u> and should be considered in assessing the results of our audit.



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The Honorable Joe L. Asher, Clay County Judge/Executive The Honorable Freddy W. Thompson, Former Clay County Clerk Members of the Clay County Fiscal Court

Based on the results of our audit, we have presented the accompanying comment and recommendation included herein, which discusses the following report comment:

2010-01 The Former County Clerk's Office Lacked Adequate Segregation Of Duties

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the former County Clerk and Fiscal Court of Clay County, Kentucky, and the Commonwealth of Kentucky and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Respectfully submitted,

Crit Luallen

Auditor of Public Accounts

April 16, 2011

3,289,623

CLAY COUNTY FREDDY W. THOMPSON, FORMER COUNTY CLERK STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND EXCESS FEES - REGULATORY BASIS

For The Year Ended December 31, 2010

Revenues		
State Fees For Services		\$ 6,980
Library and Archives Grant		1,000
Fiscal Court		31,378
Licenses and Taxes:		
Motor Vehicle-		
Licenses and Transfers	\$ 625,993	
Usage Tax	955,382	
Tangible Personal Property Tax	1,044,116	
Notary fees/VTR Forms	2,472	
Other-		
Fish and Game Licenses	3,534	
Marriage Licenses	6,106	
Occupational Licenses	525	
Deed Transfer Tax	12,754	
Delinquent Tax	 441,055	3,091,937
Fees Collected for Services:		
Recordings-		
Deeds, Easements, and Contracts	5,975	
Real Estate Mortgages	3,088	
Chattel Mortgages and Financing Statements	59,864	
Powers of Attorney	996	
Affordable Housing Trust	14,532	
All Other Recordings	25,145	
Charges for Other Services-		
Candidate Filing Fees	3,610	
Copywork	17,041	130,251
Other:		
Cold check paid and overpayments		27,388
Interest Earned		689

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this financial statement.

Total Revenues

CLAY COUNTY FREDDY W. THOMPSON, FORMER COUNTY CLERK STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND EXCESS FEES - REGULATORY BASIS For The Year Ended December 31, 2010 (Continued)

Expenditures

Payments to State:		
Motor Vehicle-		
Licenses and Transfers	\$ 456,209	
Usage Tax	926,278	
Tangible Personal Property Tax	420,668	
Licenses, Taxes, and Fees-		
Fish and Game Licenses	3,401	
Delinquent Tax	44,872	
Legal Process Tax	16,909	
Candidate Filing Fees	14,532	\$ 1,882,869
<u> </u>		
Payments to Fiscal Court:		
Tangible Personal Property Tax	80,495	
Delinquent Tax	29,371	
Deed Transfer Tax	12,116	
Occupational Licenses	425	
Tax Preparation	2,394	124,801
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Payments to Other Districts:		
Tangible Personal Property Tax	487,343	
Delinquent Tax	224,532	711,875
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Payments to Sheriff		35,325
Payments to County Attorney		62,364
Operating Expenditures and Capital Outlay:		
Personnel Services-		
Deputies' Salaries	181,975	
Part-Time Salaries	7,950	
Overtime	7,930 8,074	
Employee Benefits-	0,074	
	20 971	
Employer's Share Social Security	20,871	

CLAY COUNTY

FREDDY W. THOMPSON, FORMER COUNTY CLERK

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND EXCESS FEES - REGULATORY BASIS

For The Year Ended December 31, 2010

(Continued)

Expenditures (Continued)

Operating Expenditures and Capital Outlay: (Continued	d)			
Contracted Services-				
Advertising	\$	427		
Materials and Supplies-				
Office Supplies		24,519		
Other Charges-				
Conventions and Travel		5,976		
Dues		1,241		
Postage		4,234		
Miscellaneous		25,806		
Library Grant Expenditures		1,000		
Capital Outlay-				
Office Equipment		2,614	\$ 284,687	
Debt Service:				
Computer Lease			 1,344	
Total Expenditures				\$ 3,103,265
Net Revenues				186,358
Less: Statutory Maximum				81,540
Excess Fees				104,818
Less: Expense Allowance			3,600	
Training Incentive Benefit			3,624	 7,224
Excess Fees Due County for 2010				97,594
Payments to Fiscal Court - March 17, 2011			97,556	
- March 21, 2011			38	97,594
Balance Due Fiscal Court at Completion of Audit				\$ 0

CLAY COUNTY NOT<u>ES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT</u>

December 31, 2010

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

A. Fund Accounting

A fee official uses a fund to report on the results of operations. A fund is a separate accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts. Fund accounting is designed to demonstrate legal compliance and to aid financial management by segregating transactions related to certain government functions or activities.

A fee official uses a fund for fees to account for activities for which the government desires periodic determination of the excess of revenues over expenditures to facilitate management control, accountability, and compliance with laws.

B. Basis of Accounting

KRS 64.820 directs the fiscal court to collect any amount, including excess fees, due from the County Clerk as determined by the audit. KRS 64.152 requires the County Clerk to settle excess fees with the fiscal court by March 15 each year.

The financial statement has been prepared on a regulatory basis of accounting, which demonstrates compliance with the laws of Kentucky and is a comprehensive basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Under this regulatory basis of accounting, revenues and expenditures are generally recognized when cash is received or disbursed with the exception of accrual of the following items (not all-inclusive), at December 31 that may be included in the excess fees calculation:

- Interest receivable
- Collection on accounts due from others for 2010 services
- Reimbursements for 2010 activities
- Payments due other governmental entities for December tax and fee collections and payroll
- Payments due vendors for goods or services provided in 2010

The measurement focus of a fee official is upon excess fees. Remittance of excess fees is due to the County Treasurer in the subsequent year.

C. Cash and Investments

At the direction of the fiscal court, KRS 66.480 authorizes the County Clerk's office to invest in the following, including but not limited to, obligations of the United States and of its agencies and instrumentalities, obligations and contracts for future delivery or purchase of obligations backed by the full faith and credit of the United States, obligations of any corporation of the United States government, bonds or certificates of indebtedness of this state, and certificates of deposit issued by or other interest-bearing accounts of any bank or savings and loan institution which are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) or which are collateralized, to the extent uninsured, by any obligation permitted by KRS 41.240(4).

CLAY COUNTY NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT December 31, 2010 (Continued)

Note 2. Employee Retirement System

The county officials and employees have elected to participate in the County Employees Retirement System (CERS), pursuant to KRS 78.530 administered by the Board of Trustees of the Kentucky Retirement Systems. This is a cost-sharing, multiple-employer, defined benefit pension plan that covers all eligible full-time employees and provides for retirement, disability, and death benefits to plan members. Benefit contributions and provisions are established by statute.

Nonhazardous covered employees are required to contribute 5.0 percent of their salary to the plan. Nonhazardous covered employees who begin participation on or after September 1, 2008 are required to contribute 6 percent of their salary to the plan. The county's contribution rate for nonhazardous employees was 16.16 percent for the first six months and 16.93 percent for the last six months of the year.

Benefits fully vest on reaching five years of service for nonhazardous employees. Aspects of benefits for nonhazardous employees include retirement after 27 years of service or age 65. Nonhazardous employees who begin participation on or after September 1, 2008 must meet the rule of 87 (members age plus years of service credit must equal 87, and the member must be a minimum of 57 years of age) or the member is age 65, with a minimum of 60 months service credit.

Historical trend information pertaining to CERS' progress in accumulating sufficient assets to pay benefits when due is presented in the Kentucky Retirement Systems' annual financial report. This report may be obtained by writing the Kentucky Retirement Systems, 1260 Louisville Road, Frankfort, KY 406-1-6124, or by telephone at (502) 564-4646.

Note 3. Deposits

The former Clay County Clerk maintained deposits of public funds with depository institutions insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) as required by KRS 66.480(1) (d). According to KRS 41.240(4), the depository institution should pledge or provide sufficient collateral which, together with FDIC insurance, equals or exceeds the amount of public funds on deposit at all times. In order to be valid against the FDIC in the event of failure or insolvency of the depository institution, this pledge or provision of collateral should be evidenced by an agreement between the County Clerk and the depository institution, signed by both parties, that is (a) in writing, (b) approved by the board of directors of the depository institution or its loan committee, which approval must be reflected in the minutes of the board or committee, and (c) an official record of the depository institution.

Custodial Credit Risk - Deposits

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a depository institution failure, the County Clerk's deposits may not be returned. The former Clay County Clerk does not have a deposit policy for custodial credit risk but rather follows the requirements of KRS 41.240(4). As of December 31, 2010, all deposits were covered by FDIC insurance or a properly executed collateral security agreement.

CLAY COUNTY NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT December 31, 2010 (Continued)

Note 4. Grant

The former Clay County Clerk received a local records microfilming grant from the Kentucky Department for Libraries and Archives in the amount of \$12,822. The beginning bank balance as of January 1, 2010 was \$12,824. During the year, the account earned \$55 in interest and had expenditures of \$1,000. The unexpended grant balance was \$11,879 as of December 31, 2010. This bank account was turned over to the incoming clerk as of January 1, 2011.

Note 5. Lease

The Office of the County Clerk was committed to a lease agreement with Pitney Bowes for a postage machine and scale. The agreement requires a monthly payment of \$336 for 60 months to be completed on October 18, 2012. The total balance of the agreement was \$2,352 as of December 31, 2010.

Note 6. Cash Drawers

The former County Clerk maintained \$700 in cash drawers which was used for making change to customers. During the year, \$100 was deposited into the official fee account. At the end of the calendar year, the balance of \$600 was deposited into the official bank account.

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REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS



CRIT LUALLEN AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

The Honorable Joe L. Asher, Clay County Judge/Executive The Honorable Freddy W. Thompson, Former Clay County Clerk Members of the Clay County Fiscal Court

> Report On Internal Control Over Financial Reporting And On Compliance And Other Matters Based On An Audit Of The Financial Statement Performed In Accordance With Government Auditing Standards

We have audited the statement of revenues, expenditures, and excess fees - regulatory basis of the former Clay County Clerk for the year ended December 31, 2010, and have issued our report thereon dated April 16, 2011. The former County Clerk's financial statement is prepared in accordance with a basis of accounting other than generally accepted accounting principles. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in <u>Government Auditing Standards</u> issued by the Comptroller General of the United States.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit, we considered the former Clay County Clerk's internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the former County Clerk's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the County Clerk's internal control over financial reporting.

A *deficiency in internal control* exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct misstatements on a timely basis. A *material weakness* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and correctly on a timely basis.

Our consideration of internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the preceding paragraph and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that might be significant deficiencies or material weaknesses. We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that we consider to be material weaknesses, as defined above. However we identified a certain deficiency in internal control over financial reporting, described in the accompanying comment and recommendation that we consider to be a significant deficiency in internal control over financial reporting as item 2010-01. A significant deficiency is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.



Report On Internal Control Over Financial Reporting And On Compliance And Other Matters Based On An Audit Of The Financial Statement Performed In Accordance With Government Auditing Standards (Continued)

Compliance And Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the former Clay County Clerk's financial statement for the year ended December 31, 2010, is free of material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit and, accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under Government Auditing Standards.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of management, the Clay County Fiscal Court, and the Department for Local Government and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Respectfully submitted,

Crit Luallen

Auditor of Public Accounts

April 16, 2011



CLAY COUNTY FREDDY W. THOMPSON, FORMER COUNTY CLERK COMMENT AND RECOMMENDATION

For The Year Ended December 31, 2010

INTERNAL CONTROL - SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCY:

The Former County Clerk's Office Lacked Adequate Segregation Of Duties

During our review of internal controls, we noted the bookkeeper's duties consist of receiving cash, recording cash, preparing bank deposits, preparing and signing checks, posting transactions to the ledgers, reconciling bank records to the ledgers and preparing monthly, quarterly, and annual financial reports. Additionally, we noted that disbursement checks required only one signature.

When one person has control over all accounting functions the risk of inaccurate financial reporting or misappropriation increases. To offset this lack of segregation, the former County Clerk has instituted compensating controls as evidenced by the auditor during audit procedures. Auditor evaluation of those compensating controls determined they operate at a level of efficiency sufficient to reduce the deficiency from a material weakness to a significant deficiency. We recommend the County Clerk segregate duties or institute additional compensating controls such as:

- An individual independent of report preparation should have compared daily Avis computer totals to the daily receipts as evidenced by the reviewer's initials on the reports.
- An individual independent of financial report preparation should have compared source documents to the report as evidenced by the reviewer's initials on the report and the supporting documentation.
- An individual independent of check preparation should have reviewed cancelled checks prepared in comparison to the supporting documentation, and evidenced by the reviewer's initials.
- An individual independent of bank reconciliation should have compared bank records and ledger to the reconciliation as evidenced by the review's initials on the reconciliation and supporting documentation.
- All disbursements should have been signed by two individuals, when possible one of those individuals should have been the official.
- Timesheets should have required supervisor's approval before payment was made

County Clerk's Response: No Response